Sor the British army is the Enfield rifled mucket, manu-Sectured in the Government establishment. Its principal competitor is the Whitworth rifle. The French are have mere advanced than all others in expersence und efficiency with that arm. To Capt. Minié of their army, they are indebted for the weapon bearing his name, and it is now being rapidly adopted throughout the French service.

should be imitated here. The men are there taught to take the easiest and most stable positions, eitheir standing or kneeling; to eight and fire with blank cartridges, preserving immovable both the body and the piece. The quick movement the soldier imparts to the pieby pulling the trigger, is the great cause of his lesing his aim. The principal object of instruction is to habitunte him not to being surprised by the explosion, by pressing gradually upon it. For this purpose they are made to fire caps at a lighted candle, placed about three Inches from the piece. If the latter is properly simed, the jet of gas produced by the cap will extinguish the candle. After this, they fire blank cartridges. The officers are thoroughly instructed in estimating distances, as they will so much bester direct the fire of the men they command. This knowledge is of great advantage to them in maneuvering troops, and soldiers thrown out as skirmishers will out-general an evemy if they know how to estimate distances with precision, for their fire will then be more accurate and efficacione There are regular instructors in all these departments. Records of the firing are kept in each battalion. It is to this thorough training, combined with the use of the best weapon, that the French army owes most of its present supremacy. The men are as much marksmen as any of our deerslayers. The Minié ball, fired by them, is a terrific missile. What destruction it works was shown at the recent riot at St. Louis. Those which struck the walls of the bouses, tore up bricks for a space of four inches in diameter. When they struck fair, they sunk six inches into the solid wall. One of them struck the angle of a wall, tore away a brick next to the door frame, russed six inches through the frame. then through the door and into the wall beyond. A stroke of lightning has frequently done less damage.

#### A CHAPTER OF HISTORY. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: The Southern Convention, which met at Mont

scomery, Alabama, in 1858, deliberately planned and organized the scheme to break up the Union. That Convention was a secret consultation of Southern men for the purpose of shaping the present Secession movement. William L. Yancey was the leading traitor in that wicked proceeding. The entire design, plot, and aim of this treason, from its first inception in 1832, rests on no other ground than a cold-blooded enmity to the Union, and the pretense that Disunion per se, of Anself and without cause, would be an advantage to the South. But the great difficulty these conspirators foresaw would be in obtaining the favor of the people, without which shame and disprace would follow. Yancev caused resolutions to be introduced in favor of reopening the African slave-trade; but it was soon found that that would not meet with popular acceptance. The people needed something more direct and Then it was that the idea of Congressional protection to Slavery in the Territories was suggosted, and that was believed by all the conspirators to be strong enough to meet their case. In September of the same year, 1858, The N. O. Delta, a leading Disunion journal, cautiously put forth the doctrine of Congressional protection. Other papers in that interest followed, and in January, 1859, efamons Gov. Wise of Virginia formally announced through The Richmond Enquirer, his recognized organ, that Congressional protection was for the first time to be the issue in party politics. The Disunion Intriguers never had any desire or expectation that Congress would grant what was practically absurd. But their object was to demoralize and disrupt the Democratic party, in making that demand of Congress. They did it to excite violent entaronism between the North and South, to unite the North against the South, and the South against the North, and thus to insure the election of the Republican candidate.

But in this they wholly miscalculated the strength of the Union in the South. The programme, however, was to resist the imaguration of the President whom they planned to elect, and then bring on the final catastrophe. The first declaration of this intention was made by Jefferson Davis, in a speech at Jackson, Mississippi, in the Anumn of 1858, after he had made a tour through the Northern and Eastern States. He

The next move was to indoctrinate the masses with the idea of protecting Slavery, by act of Congress, in the Territories: and to enforce the propriety of resist ing the inauguration of a Republican President. To this, the press of the South, in connection with the Secession leaders, labored zealously throughout the year 1859, and through 1860 to the Presidential election. Now, their treason has culminated, and wer is made apon the very vitals of the Union; not for any Congressional Compromise, as in 1850, as a rallying cry, but because Mr. Lincoln's election is a just cause for disunion, secession, and revolution!

EVEN PEACE-SOCIETIES HOLD TO DEFEND-ING GOVERNMENT.

EVEN PEACE SOCIETIES HOLD TO NO PEACE WITH TRAITORS

# Ретенвово', Мау 18, 1861.

Res. Dr. G. C. BECKWITS, Secty of American Peace Society.

My Dear Sin: Our Society is laughed at. It is held that, in the light of the present necessities of our country, its principles are seen to be false, ridiculously false. That the raising of armies is among there necessities, cannot be denied. It is not denied even by the Society. Nevertheless, I do not see that the condemnation or so much as any modification of its principles is called for by the condition and claims of the

The Society was organized to oppose War-meaning by the word, bloody strife between nations. But the North is arming berself to protect Government against the domestic traiters and pirates, who are at work to overthrow it. If there are principles of the Society forbidding this, I am not aware of them. The speech at its Anniversary, in 1838, after arguing against war -the conflict of nation with nation-puts the question

the conflict of mation with nation—puts the question whether a nation must not "arm herself to encounter piracies, and quell as d prevent domestic disturbances?" It proceeds to say that "the American Peace Society must answer it affirmatively, and must take the ground that, although no nation needs an armed police, to protect the persons and property of her subjects, both on sea and land, and to upoold civil government and the social fabric." I do not know that any members of the Society dissent from this portion of the speech. The same speech argues that the other nations would not suffer a nation to make war upon an unresisting nation. But it does not argue that they would not suffer a nation to make war upon an unresisting nation. But it does not argue that they would interpose to save a nation which refuses to arm herself against traitors in her own bosom.

But although the present state of the country does not falsify the principles, I confees, moreover, the ignorance of the Society at one point. It cid not know that Slavery could produce so deep and wide-pread an insanity as this which has impelled the South to attempt the overthrow of the Government. Nevertheless had it known that it could, and even foreseen that it would, no obligation would have rested on the Society of qualify the absoluteness of its principles against grames. It would not have been bound to provide in its positions and declarations for this exceptional case—for this only case in which on its principles the raising of armies would be justifiable. But it must be confessed that the Society did not foresee that Slavery would, or even could, nauser a traitorous opposition to the Government so multitudinous and mighty, as to require for its defense not an traitorous opposition to the Government so multitu-dinous and mighty, as to require for its defense not an armed police, but such vast armice and military ar-cangements as are called for by contests which reach

the dimensions and wear the name of war. The Society had not, and who indeed had, adequately conceived the power of SI very to such an end? I repeat, however, the this trenson, gigantic as it is, yet as in all probability it is net to be repeated in any of the coming centuries, should not even if clearly foreseen by the Society, have been allowed to work the least change in in principles or general course.

What if our Southern brethren had taken to the eating of a vegetable which produces insanity, and such magnity as drives its subjects to undertake the destruction of existing governments? Surely such a wholly mexpected occurrence, such a never-to-be-repeated singularity, even had it thrown upon us the necessity of arming a million of men, would not have discredited nor called for the least changing of the anti-war and anti-army principles of our Society. The cating of the vegetable would—forcitly it necessary—have been esseedly ended, and that source of reitellion layer been closed forever. But the present rebellion of each no mere than would that, show defectiveness in our principles. The Slavery, which is the role source of it, is now to die; and as it is hardly possible that it will ever live again so it is bardly possible that it is hardly possible that our society will ever again have occasion to among the raising of armies. For, type of insumity will ever be reproduced, and so it is hardly possible that our rock-ty will ever again have occasion to approve the raising of armies. For, although the passions, prejudices, and perverseness of men beget many forms of insuity, Southern Slavery only is capable of driving nilhous to the mad work of only is enpande of driving billions to the mad work of violently overthrowing a Government, whose par inlity toward them and indelgence of them are the only wrong it has done them. Is there one who doubts that the South is insane,

and that Slavery is the cause of her insanity! We the him to a few of the proofs of it. It is not neces-sary to speak of her addressing herself defaultly to the

sary to speak of her addressing herself definitly to the maintenance of Shvery a quarter of a century ago, when so many parts of Christendom were ridding thems-lives of the accursed thing. More recent proofs of her insurity will suffice.

First: What could more certainly tend to make her shaves impatient of their yoke than hi tening to the words and drinking in the spirit of those who had been hurled back to Slavery, after having escaped from it, and for years grown in the k owled, e and for years enjoyed the sweets of Liberty! And yet the South, it stend of earnestly desiring that no fightive shaves should ever return to leaven the lump at denlighten the ignorance of her black population, got a law enacted some ten years ago, under which she has been table to scatter these fightive firebrands all through her powder-house! se! She repealed the Missouri Compromise.

powder-house!

Second: She repealed the Missouri Compromise, so reckless was she of incensing the North against her bad taith and against slavery.

Third: The Dred Scott decision, which she drove the Suprome Court of the United States to make, was another kindling of the North spainst Slavery.

Fourth: All through the last year the South bas been exasperating the North, and outraging the moral sense of the world, by imprisoning, or tarring and feathering, or whipping, or hanging, innocent Northern men and women. Greater will be such effect frem her inviting swarms of sea picates to prey upon our

ern men and women. Greater with the service is to be provided the free service of sea pictures to previous upon our commerce. And will greater should it be from her serving our seamen and selling them into Slavery, as

she has recently done.

Fifth: She has broken away from the nation, and thereby not only rejected the Fugitive Slave Act, but deprived herself of the strong arm of Federal protection from her insurgent slaves.

deprived herself of the strong arm of Federal protection from her insurgent slaves.

Sixih: The South might have left us in peace, bad she but asked us to let her do so. But tyrants cannot ask. They take without asking. More than this, we would soon have acquiesced in her breaking out of the nation, could she but have restrained he self from warring upon it. But tyrants cannot restrain themselves from aggression. It is true that Government might have continued to occupy its Southern forts and collect its Southern revenuer—but not for more than a year or two. The whole North would ere long have said: "If the South does not want us, we do not want her. If the South does not want us, we do not want her, she prefers to be a nation by herself, let her be it. she prefers another government to ours, is there not at least a seeming oppression and meanness in our depriving her of the means of supporting it?" To a patient South the North would have been like to concede much

South the North would have been like to concee much more than justice called for.

Screet: The South is using her black people against us. She puts spades, axee and harmers into the hands of some, and arm, it is said, into the hands of others. Thus strongly does she invite us to use our black people against her. Unless the war shall be ended very soon, thack regiments will be seen marching Southward. God forbid that we should arm the slaves unware. God forbid that we should arm the slaves unless it be such of them as come into military organizations and under intelligent and merciul guidance Certainly, so long as stey can be made free otherwise, it would be great wit kedness to arm them and leave them to their own ignorant, wild and revengeful impulses. I would commend General Bather for restraining the slaves from falling upon their masters and mistresses. But I would have him either put them into his ranks and subject them to nilitary rule, or send them where they can be hard less as well as free. The South is, however, provoking servile is surrections, and the provoke North is on it e eve of wells ming them.

Eighth: The North is rich, and the South is poor She has navy and the South has not. The North beside the black population of the whole land is in heart with her, has more than twice as many whice as the South. the thick population of the whole had is in heart with her, his more than twice as many whi east the South. The sympathy of the world is with the North. This flagrant treason, and this organizing a nation on the boasted basis of Slavery, have turned the world sgainst the South. Yet, in give or all titis, the South makes war upon the North and expects to conquer her. Great as is the disparity in all these essential respects, the South insists that it is largely overtails need by the unparalleled courage of herself and the unparalleled cownicies of her for.

I need refer to no more proofs that the South is mad, and that Slavery has made her so. Alas this madness!

and that Slavery has made her so. Also this madness band, also, that the North is so extensively responsible for it! All over the North bave there been found tests, politicians, publishers, nerchants, and manu-turers, willing to serve a selfish purcose by testife

facturers, willing to serve a sellish purpose by tearlying to the rightfolices of Slavery, and by flattering
alayeholders in their blinding and moddening sin.

Let us thank God that anything, even though it had
to be this insanity of the whole South, has brought
Slavery to its dying hour. Never more will the American Peace Society witness the need of railing armic
to jut down a treasonable onslanght upon our Government. For the one cause of so formidable an one haight
will be gone when Slavery is gone. Besides, when
Slavery is gone from the whole world, the whole world
will then the freed not only from a source of war, but
from the most chief and horrid form of war. For
Slavery is war as well as the source of war. Thus has
the Peace Society, as well us the Abolition Society,
much to hope for from this grand upricing of the North.
For while the whole North rejoices in the direct and
immediate object of the uprising—the maintenance of
Government; and while the Abolitionists do, in addition to this object, cherich the further one of the abolition of Slavery, the Peace men are happy to know
that the abolition of Slavery will be the abolition of
one form of war, the drying up of one source of war,
and of one source of occasions for raising armies.

The explanation of this Southern in activy is as slmple as the fact is obvious. The worst tyranny—such

The explanation of this Southern many is as almost as the fact is obvious. The worst tyranny—such as the habit of absolute control over others can alone generate—prepared the way for this insanity. Such tyranny is itself but little short of insunity. In this case the will of the tyrant is his only law; and when se the will of the tyrant is his only law; and whe roumstances favor it, the will becomes so insane a to stop at no obstacle in its way, and submit to no ce pial of its gratification. That the slavel olders could acceed in drawing the masses into the vortex of this sanity is easily explained in the light of the fact that the Southern masses are as full of ignorance as the

chaveholders are of intelligence, and as ready to be swayed as the slaveholders are to sway.

I am not unaware that all through my letter I have said the South, instead of the Secréed States. I have said so purposely. But for the presence of United States troops all the Slave States (Delaware is not one) would seede. A Slave State is as ready to go into secession as water is to go down hill. The holding back of even Missouri will require a great foreign force. A few slaveholders can always, by reason of their concentrated, intelligent and tyrannous rower, control a great community.

power, control a great community.

Thoughtful and good men are sad in view of the present conclinion of our beloved country. But let them rejeice in its glorious future. The war will be short. It will establish Government beyond all hope them rejude in its glorious intine. The war will be short. It will establish Government beyond all hope of present or future traitors to overthrow it. It will free the lave; and then the North and the South, freed forever from the only cause of their mutual shenation, will grow up together into that "more perfect union" for which the Fathers ordained the Constitution, and into a nation as much surpassing every other in the work of men as it surpasses them in the gifts of God; as much surpassing every other in human development as in Providential opportunities for it. Of all this I feel thoroughly and constantly persuaded, save only when I resu that our troops are sending back forgive slaves to beir murderous masters, or are threatening to take part with those murderous masters in service insurrections. These things make me tremble with the apprehension that the North may possibly be left to genetic and sustain such deviliem. For if the is, what better will she be than the South? or what better right will she bave to hope for the blessing of is, what better will she be than the South I or what is, what better will she have to hope for the blessing of Heaven I But in the present contest the North will not go against the slave. If she has not virtue enough to go for him, she will, at the least, be driven to his side by her anger toward his truitorous muster.

With great regard, your friend.

GERRIT SMITH.

ANOTHER SEIZURE OF ARMS.

On Wednesday evening, Capt. Minor, acting con mander of the steamer Vixen, stationed at Throgg's Neck, boarded the Boston packet schooner Ann Caro line. On overhauling her cargo, they found a how itzer, boxes of small-arms, and boxes of prepared cartridges. The captain of the schooner represented that they were shipped from this Navy-Yard to the Navy-Yard at Boston, but as he had no clearance for them, the schooner was detained until a de ision shall be rendered by Collector Barney. Inspector Fox deserves credit for his vigilance on this occasion.

### A MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE. PROM A LIVERPOOL COTTON BROKER.

FROM A LAVIMPOOL COTTON BROKER.

L ventroot, Salumby afternoon, 5 p. m., May 4, 1901.

E. K. Al. BURTIS, e.g., New-York.—From Sor: The freeds a new transled here this morning, and created a most said decreased as most sold ensation, so it will do everywhere else. It is not only said, but shocking not to say whiled and everything that is bus, to those that the United Sains (also I not larger united) can have to those that the United Sains (also I no larger united) can have to those that the United Sains (also I not larger united) can have a sold a meter of the saintage of ow, the most profound at said a senetarie is that to be enoted in America.

The writer's supprises, he at once admit are alwith the south and Saider a new Holland and a said a said a senetarie in the said and a said a said

others) and thus, though an ionally reparated they would not ever been poil in the demanded wittens, now the bandle of stands no longer exist. It is a sad hustons, and may find de nd the right? You are at liberty to make known these sentiments, &c., &c.

REPLY OF THE NEW-YORK MERCHANT.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1861.

Mr. — —, Liverpool—Dear Sir : I have received your letter of the 4th of May, and am much obliged by your advices respecting cotton, the true position of which at the present moment (to judge from the course of your market), Liverpool, evidently, but imperfectly comprehends. You do not beem to appreciate the fact that our Government does not exist by sufferance of either alien or domestic enemies, and, therefore, you appear to think you will get hereafter your usual supply of cotton from this side. You seem to regard the constituted authorities at Washington as enacting a grand farce for the divertisement of innocent spectators not directly interested, and that they would ot have the heart to inconvenience any one. You do not seem to understand that our Government has ordered the closing of the Southern ports, and that the export of cotton may be as effectually stopped as if the ports were hermetically scaled. You do not seem to understand that from this time dates the second epoch of constitutional liberty, for which the present struggle is life or death. These and various other reasons do not seem apparent to you, and it may take some time for you to realize, what you must, in the future, know. I would be content to confine my remarks to cotton, and could extend them further on that subject; but as and could extend them turner of that support, but and your letter is principally made up of your views of the present troubles in which this country is involved, I should har lest I might be considered as bolding the same opinions you express, if I did not definitely refute them, and say to you, in the most emphatic manner,

you have mistaken your can.

You say you sympathize with "Southern men and the South:" to do this in your position as a perive sympathizer can do no baim; but it may be well for you not to let your sympathizes so lead you into error tion, free, liberal, nati-monopoly, and acti-in ill, and you might have added anti-payers of debts. Under what delusion can you rest when you express such hopes of a nationality founded (if ever) on such a basis as would be the so-called Southern Confederacy I In the place of your word "free" you must substitute slove, for "hoeral," insideat, for "anti-monopoly," States peopled by mislions of sloves owned at the and death by a fix and for "anti-tariff" I will not attempt a substitute, as it is in that view and the prospect of short supplies of cotion that your sympathic and those of some of your countrymen, as clearly indicated by the course of a partion of your press, may be cated by the course of a partion of your press, may be captivated; and you show your willingness to exceile on your part those high principles under which alone

on your part those high principles under which alone nations can exist.

Some of the people of your nation seem not yet to have learned that the expression of an opinion ignorant of its subject is not yet current everywhere, or I am satisfied we should have been spared the insuling advice so freely given to let our country be divided and our liberties stolen. I contend that ignorance alone can excuse such presumption. What would you have thought of me if, in 1857, I should have written to you I strongly sympathized with the Sepoys of India, &c. I and in what respect have their atrocities against this? Ay, rather it is in the Sepoys's favor, for they were fighting to recover their country, their liberty, and their relicion, while our rebels are attempting to destroy all—country, liberty, religion, and justice—and seek to set up in the place of the fairest Government on earth an oligarchi al slaveocracy, founded on the magseek to set up in the place of the fairest Government on earth an oligarchi al slaveocracy, founded on the magnitude of its injustice and the remorelessness of its cruelty. Yet you in justice-loving England so sympatize, and wherefore? Cotton? If cotton is to overtide every pri-ciple of justice and truth, would it not have been well for your people, before setting up as exemplare for the rest of the world, to have considered more folly the value of the staple.

You say that the "bundle of sucks" is separated; that may in your case, be a wish "father to the thought; but you forget that the withes that bind them are bendooms of our forefathers, consecrated by their blood—that the ties that have held this country together have been made from the eternal principles of

their 61.504—that the ties that have held this country together have been made from the eternal principles of Liberty and Justice, devoted love toward and admiration for our country, and a deep reverence and abiding reliance on our God. Such are the people who are to uphold our Constitution and Laws, and it is such a constitution. mand of the ford of cotton. This "bundle of \$th \$k\$, as you have chosen to tyrify my country, the world will ere long know, are bound to gether by freemen's will and freemen's might, both or which are pickaged to the last to uphold the constitutionally-installed authorities in defending our whole country from either internal or external enemies, and that those in arms against these authorities must either conquer us or

I pray you, my friend, consider if there be not higher I pray you, my friend, consider if there be not higher principles, and more vital for a nation to regard than the price of cotton. Do you think that the Southers Ribellian would ever have mised its serient head so high, had not the assate minds of their leaders in teason have counted fully upon the value of their staple, and upon forcing even England into supporting their beloved institution (Slavery)? Aye, provid England! to uphold Slavery, and force her to give the lie all the professions and acts for the last of your forcing her to advocate the vilest form of despetism, and for cotton! No, Sir; I have often been a sojourner in your fair land. I know well the sentiments there, and have suffered many a taunt, even in Mauchester, for coming from a country where the poor black man was bound in chains; I have often questioned the sincerity of those most exercised on the subject; but still certry of those most exercised on the subject; but still I have seen enough to know it will be an impossibility I have seen enough to know it will be an impossibility for England to take any part or lot in our strag, lo. The people of the country will not permit it. We do not lear the result; we have perfect confidence in our cause; we know our strength; we believe in our right, and we will defend it with our lives. No interference of any kind will be rolerated, and on this you may rely, we stand or fall a great and undivided nation.

rely, we stand or fall a great and undivided nation.

The time of patching and compromising is past; the Slave Power, is this country, has tried to snatch away our liberties; they have corrupted our people; they have proved themselves incapable of understanding or tolerating constitutional liberty; therefore that power must be curtailed; yes, broken, if not altogether ami-hilated. We can no longer look upon the South as representing a slave interest, as has hereinfore been hilated. We can no longer look upon the South as representing a slave interest, as has heretofore been the case in our national councils; that idea can never again be tolerated; they may retain their sl. es, but the political element of Slavery, is doomed and dend; and it is my opinion that Slavery itself has heard its death knell. And then, say you, what is to become of the poor slave? That may be answered by referring you to the fate of the captive when contended for by rival superior forces. I hope for them a better fate; but still, thirty millions of white people cannot be continually cutting each others' throats a out four millions of blacks; the latter must be got rid of, and may the most humane means practicable be adopted to that the most bunnane means practicable be adopted to that

end is my earnest wish whatever occasion heretofore I have exercised On whatever occasion heretofore I have exercised my right of franchise, or attempted political influence, it has been upon the side of the South; for that reason, you will see I am no phthanthropic Aboliticals; but I now wish to see my country freed from Slavery, on the ground that my own liberties are in danger. I have had full opportunity to see and understand some of the treachery and baseness of Southern politicians toward their political fiends here, and I am thoroughly convinced of their wickedness and enmity to constitutional liber y. You then ask, why not let them go? The same question will apply to your country—why The same question will apply to your country—why did you not let Ireland go! I will tell you; they are too near and too antagonistic in both cases. Among all our apparent follies, do not think we are sufficiently all our apparent follies, do not think we are sumcernly demented to raise up a power so entirely opposed to ril the principles of human progress as would be the so-called Southern Confederacy, and expect from them friendscip and neighborly conduct, while we maintained our Constitution and haws, founded upon principles exactly the reverse of those on which the Slave Power pretends to stand. How long would these people remain at peace? Just long enough for the Slave Power to consolidate its strength. To them, war would be pastime; to us, destruction. If the South, would be pastime; to us, destruction. If the South, the North, the East, or the West cannot exist under our present Constitution, it is not Republi an liberty they want; it is universal Slavery, or military despoism, and all their attendant horrors. Nay, friend,

you may rest assured we will never permit ourselves to full into this trap.

Now, to close—and with a word for that country of which I am so justly proud. It was here that Liberty was born; it was tere that mankind first learned to understand his kindred, and believe them capable of trust; it is from here that all the reforms of Constituunderstand his kindred, and believe them captains of trust; it is from here that all the reforms of Constitutional Liberty throughout the world have been taken; it was here that the tyrant's sway was first disputed, and his scepter broken; it was here that the man on whom all European eyes now look with wonder per-fected his idens of liberty so as to enable him to free his ration, which had been bound in chains for a thou-sand years; and it was here that he could learn to ap-preciate that a nation's love was more to be prized than a tyrant's caresses; and it is to this point that the down-trodden masses of Europe turn their longing down-tradden masses of Europe turn their longing eyes for sympathy, and to them mid to our elves we eve the obligation to maintain God's first gift to man-Liberty. I remain yours truly, E. K. At Buktis.

## PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT SYRACUSE. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

The main feature of interest in the New-School General Assembly, now in session here, has been if e spirited discussion on the "state of the country." Three special meetings have been field, and elongent speeches, rull of the true ring, have been made by Drs. A. D. Smith, Cox, Heacock, Jenkius, and the Rev. Messes. Waldo, Darling, and T. L. Cuyler and others. others.
Yesterday, the following resolutions were passed by

Yesterday, the following resolutions were passed by a unanamas vote—the whole body rising:
Warcas, A portion of the people of the United States of America have tiers up against the rightful antiently of the foregramment; have instituted what they call the "Confederate State of America," in the name and defense of which they have node was against the United States; have select the property of the Federal Government, have assaired and overpowers the tempt in the discharge of their daty; and are now in armed the billion against it, the teneral Assembly of the Fresbyterian Church of the United States of America cannot forbear to attend to the selection of the United States of America cannot forbear to attend to the selection of the United States of America cannot forbear to attend to the selection of the United States of America cannot forbear to attend to the selection of the United States and defense thereof, not only in those flows in the order of the selection of the selection

deferre and encouragement of them that are good and for the punishment of evil doesn's --there is, in the poliment of the punishment of evil doesn's --there is, in the poliment of the account, no blood or towards two pressure to be devoted to the of are and perpectify of the towards that it is constitutional nucleotity.

Account of That all those who are endoavoring to urboid the Constitution and maintain the thorough and the poliment and maintain the thorough and the formation and

tormer significant and explicit testimoties on the subject of blavers, we yet recommend our people to pray more ferewelly, then ever for the removal of the article and shi others, both social and politics, which lie at the medication of our present national difficulties. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the officers of the trimers, assembly, he forwarded to his Francisco.

Received, Inst a copy of these reclations, signed by the officers of the teneral sasembly be forwarded to his Ercellency. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

The next meeting will be held at Cincinnati. On Sunday last Dr. Smith and Mr. Cayler of your city pre-shed to large audiences here. Dr. Nelson of St. Louis preached a strong discourse on "Home Missions" last electing in the First Church.

W. T. Griffith of New-York, read an able report on Fore go Missions this merning. This evening Prof. Smith of Chacinnati addresses the Assembly on Education.

and barmonious. The sentiment of the Union an I reedom is unanirrous and enthusiastic,

OPERATIONS OF SOUTHERN PRIVATEERS.

OPERATIONS OF SOUTHERN PRIVATEERS. From the New Orients Bee, lith.

Several other ships from Northern ports have, as we predicted would be the case, been captured, and were vesterday brought up to this port. Two of the prine-were fine ones, taken by the stemaskip privateer V. H. Ivy. The results of the first 43 hours work may be set down at about \$3.0,000. Pretty good luck for our told crubers.

our bold cruisers. our bold cruisers.

From The New Orleans Crescent, 17th.

There are one or two valuable cargoes of Calcutta goods now due on our const. These carg es are owned chiefly in Bos on, and it was brouted about yesterday. that the excursionists were looking after them. sels now due from toreirn ports. It would not surprise us to learn our excursionists would be paying their

us to learn our excursionists would be paying user respects to them.

From The New-Orleans Res. 17th.

Last Wednesday night, as we were aware at the time, but were in no nurry to make public, the privateer Cashoun, fitted out at this port, hantened to the B-like on her important work, under the command of the daring sed veteran Capt. Jack Wilson, having on board of his vessel several fine pieces of cannon and thing accessary for a successful croise in the Gulf. The first truits of her mission were very soon pi ken

The first traits of her mission were very soon picked up, without much opposition, and were brought to the rry yesterday morning in the shape of a substantial back, the Ocean Eagle, from Portland, Me., with a cargo of 3,147 casks of line, worth several thousand deliars, independent of the value of the vessel.

Capt. Wilson having sent the Ocean Eagle up under a price crew, set out again for the Gulf after sundry other crafts which, from accounts obtained, he had hopes of capturing near the Balize, and some of which he no doubt caught has night, and will send up this morning. Let the good work be prosecuted vigorously and immediately by others.

According to a statement in The New-Orleans Delta. a fleet propeller" is fitting out in that port with piratical intentions. The Delta says:

pratical intentions. The Delia says:

"The success attendant upon the inauguration of the privateering system here has already had its effect. The stock s hearly all taken in one of the fleetest propellers in Southern waters, and but a few thousands are now necessary for her complete outfit. Books are still open at the Merchants' Exchange, and when the stock is all taken, a meeting of the subscribers will be railed, and toil organization had, the stockholders.

are now necessary for her compacte outilit. Books are still open at the Merchants Exchange, and when the stock is all taken, a meeting of the subscribers will be called, and full organization had, the stockholders alone controlling it. In view of these facts, shares in the enterprise should be taken at once; and when the vessel is sent upon her mission, if there be stock remaining upon the books, another will be put forward immediately. Parties living out of the city, and desiring to take chances in the investment, can come forward with confidence and obtain information upon any point connected with the enterprise, at the Merchants Exclange.

From The Charlestos Courier, Mey 18.

A gentleman who reached this city yesterday from Wilmangton, N. C., informs as that a large ship—name unknown—pot aground on the Frying-Pan Shoul on Wednesday hat. Her boat came into Smithville, N. C., for assistance, when a tug boat went to her aid. She was assisted off by the tug, her captain representing that she was bound on a wnalling voyage, but, from the very large amount of provisions on board, the suspicions of the North Carolinians became excited, and they had reasen to believe that she is a Government transport, bound to some military post on the Gulf, perhaps to Pensacola. They have consequently taken possession of her, had her cargo taken out, and have carried the ship into Smithville. The snip drawing twenty-one feet of water when taken, and she is reported to be a large and fine vessel.

Since writing the above we have received the following dispatch, for which we are indebted to be coursely of the editors of The Davly Journal:

"The ship Thomas Watson, Allen, from New-York, was brought in here to-day. She is from 300 to 400 tons burden. The character of her huriness in these waters is not yet accrtained. She is now lying at the wharf, leaking badly."

The following is from a Fiorida paper:
"The citizens of St. Augustine, hearing of five ves-

wharf, leaking badly."

The tollowing is from a Florida paper:

"The citizens of St. Augustine, hearing of five vessels at New-Smyrna, loading with live oak for the Federal Government, immediately formed a company of 30 men, and under command of Lieut. J. Buffington, proceeded to that point on horseback, while another party started in boats, for the purpose of making prizes of them. Before they reached Smyrna the vessels had left. The volunteers succeeded in capturing the steam tow-boat George M. Bird, and securing about \$20,000

worth of live cak. The George M. Bird, on being brought to St. Augustine, on Monday last, was saluted by Lieut, Hopkins, in command of Fort Marion.

SECESSION ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR AT

SECESSION ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR AT SEWALL'S POINT.

From The alcandria Gazette.

The steam-tug Kahnkee, Csp'. D Taylor (not the J. M. Soith, as reported), started down on Saurday about 12', o'clock, to carry one bundeed negro laborers to the battery now in course of erection at Sewall's Point. When she arrived in that vicinity she saw the steamer Monticello I, ing well over in the mouth of James Eiver. The Kabukee took her position as near the carth-work as prudent, lowered her yawl and sent it ashore with as many of the laborers as it would carry; these were landed, and the boat was about returning for another load, when the steamer Monticello, which had steamed away from the mouth of James River and gone in the direction of Old Point, as those on board the tug thought, came round the point of woods, at the extreme end of Sewall's Point, in chose of the Kahukee. The latter was now about 3 miles below Boash's Eluff, the only place where there are ary guns mounted to that immediate vicinity, and seeing the Monticello about cooing after her, steamed up the river to e-rape. The Monticello then fired a shot after her, which not answering the purpose, of stopping her, see repeated by firing a shell, which we understand excloded about fitty yards in advance of her. In the meantime the chase had become so exciting to those in command of the Monticello, that she was about getting into a good position to be cracked at by Capt. Young battery at Bonsh's Bluff. Captsin Young baving now one gun to bear on her, though at long range, let fly at her with that, which was grape shot, and ecatered about her like hail stones. The Monticello immediately backed her engine, and without turning round got out of barms way. She then dropped down opposite out of barms way. She then dropped down opposite to the place where we are erecting a battery at Sewall's Point. She here opened her fire on the unfinished of larms way. She then dropped down opposite the place where we are erecting a battery at Sewall's Peint. She here opened her fire on the unfinished breastworks, with the intention of demolishing them; this she continued until, as it was supposed, her ammunition was exhausted; and in the meantime the little steamer Yankee came up to her aid. They two, together, kept up the bembardment for about three hours, say from 1 to 4 o clock.

They were still firing, when another little steamer, supposed to be the Young America, came over from Old Point, when they ceased. The two small steamers, the Yankee and the Young America, then left for Old Point, and the Montivello kept her position in the neighborhood until our informant left.

Point, and the Monthello sept her position in the neighborhood until our informant left.

These steamers were about a quarter of a mile from the unfinished works during the time they were han-mering away at them so, but we learn have scarcely soiled the works, the only damage being the starting

soiled the works, the only damage being the starting of a log of one of the embrasures. Out of about thirty shot and shell, only one took effect as above.

The women and children living in the neighborhood were very much alarmed, and left their houses and sought safety by flight.

There was no one on the place armed. A white man had a Starp's rifle haded, with which be stood upon the worse, took aim and fired, though it was not known with what effect. Another man had one of Allen's old style pocket pistols which he had left near the beach in the crotch of a tree. He mentioned the circumstance style pocket pictols which he had left hear the beach in the crotch of a tree. He mentioned the circumstance to a negro who volunteered to go after it for him; he told him not to do so. The negro, however, watched his chance between fires, and darted to the tree and got it, thus evincing a remakable degree of fearless-The Kahukee's bout, then at the shore, put off for

for one of the enemy's boats, fired a shot after her, which caused her to put back. This shot, we understand, was a line shot, but the distance was too great

to do any damage.

The hands at the works were strongly tempted to scamper off, till the first two or three shots from the Montroello were fired, but firding their ability to dodge Montrcello were fired, but firding their solity to dodge them so linely, they held their places in order to see the fun. Minoy of the shots took effect in the trees, limbs from which were cut off, which was the most dangerous feature of the whole affair. They however kept clear of the trees, and avoided the danger from that source. The ball and shell mostly fell in the rear of the works in a toog, the mud from which some of them would scatter like a hall storm.

A bell struck among a flock of crows in the neighborhood, who rose ou masse, and ascertaining that it came from the Yankees, left in disgust.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

As will appear from the above, the steamer Monti-As will appear from the above, the steamer Monti-cello kept the position near the breastworks, where she hitched on to a bucy, on Saturday, after the filing. She remained there until yesterday, watching the op-erations ashore, and in order to keep them from going on with the works. The battery is on a sand-bank, and very much higher than the steamer; she come-quently did not see anything that was going on, not-withstanding the strict watch, for the boys were at work like males some of them, we understand, hav-ing to lay flat on their stomachs to perform some part of their fabor. their fabor. On Saturday evening, when the firing ceased, there

fittle stenaers, the Yankee and the Young America, came up, both of which fired a few balls at the fort. They all three then started off down the river toward

Oid Point.
It is the general impression that the Monticello is sectionally crippled, from the manner in which she was arrened over when she left, and probably from her having ceased her fire so quick. The shot and shell from the steamers flew over the

The shot and shell from the steamers flew over the battery, acany of them striking a mile in the rear. One shell bursted near the battery without injury. A piece of it weighing four or five pounds, we saw last night. The tops of the pine trees in the neighborhood were pretty well out down by the shot and shell from the Yankees, and the bought and splinters were scattered about with a good deal of activity, though with no bad results, except the scratching of the hand of one of the staff officers who was precent.

It gives us pleasure to hear so glowing a report of the spirit of bravery which was brought out in this engagement. We feel satisfied that our cause is in the

It gives us pleasure to hear so glowing a report of the spirit of bravery which was brought out in this engagement. We feel satisfied that our cause is in the hands of the right kind of men.

During the cannonading, we understand some of the manty sallied out on the beach and discharged their small arms. (Miné rides, we presume.) at the Monticello, she being, what was considered, at the time, within range. It is said that every man engagedon shore acted the part of a hero; the only regret being that they were not more thoroughly prepared for the occasion, by having their heavy ordinance in better condition for the reception of the enemy.

The only injury, we understand, with the exception of the staff-officer, was that received by Mr. William Morra, of the Wood's kille corps, who got his ankle bruised by the rebound of one of the lag guns. We understand the injury is very slight. Not a shot of the enemy struck the works to injure them, most of them passing far overhead. "Nobedy hart" on our side, though we don't believe we can say the same thing for the enemy, as the apparent confusion on board seemed to indicate otherwise.

the enemy, as the apparent confusion on board seemed to indicate otherwise.

It is thought by some that this attack on our battery is intended as a ruse to draw our attention from some point of more importance to the enemy. However, this may be, they will likely find it unavailing, as our people now begin to realize that they are at war, and they have got lighting to do, which, judging from the eagerness displayed by the boys, they will do to perfection if the Yankees will only give them a chance.

By others it is surmised that the attack on that unfaished battery was intended merely to denolise it; that they did not know it was there till they discovered it on Saturday, while in pursuit of the steamer

ered it on Saturday, while in pursuit of the steamer Kahukee, and finding it unprepared to return their fire they anchored near by to deter our folks from working on it. We rather suspect the answer they got from the Sewall's Point battery yesterday evening took them a more best of the service.

them somewhat by surprise.

Skillful gunners were at the battery, but, on account of the poskion, much disadvantage was expe-

The men are in good spirits, and worked manfully. I hear heavy firing while I write.

Nonvolk, May 20—1:30 p. m.—The report of heavy gans heard at 10 o'clock this morning, proceeded from the battery at Pig Point, Nansemond River. They were trying the range of their gups.

Aid is quiet at Sewall's Point.

[Rich. Dis. Nonvolk, May 11.—The steamer Monticello come

up again to-day, and fired twice at Sewall's Point bat-tery. The fire was answered by guns of large caliber, when the Monticello took to let heel.

THE SKIRMISH AT SEWALL'S POINT.

Extract from a letter f om an officer of the Monticelle "We have had a battle, and the old Monticello had the honor of beginning the contest that must now be

the tonor of tognoring the content and the contriled out in earnest.

"We were fir ng from 5:20 p. m. to 6:45, one hour and fifteen micutes, and fired from two guns one had ared and fourteen shots—shot, shell and grape. The rebels put five holes through us, and but two wounded.

"My state-room was knocked into slivers, and the pilot-house was burt considerably."

THE LAND BLOCKADE. Deputy-Marshal Graham of Gallipolis, Ohio, has selled a cargo of Western produce, destined for Vir-

ginia. He reports:

"The steamer Allen Coilier, bound for Charlestown, Virginia, landed at the wharf at this place to-lay, May 16, partially freighted with goods marked for various places on the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers. When about leaving the wharf, I caused her to be stopped, and took possersion of said goods as contraband. There were 1:2 barrels flour, 2 ca-ks bacon, 20 barrels sugar, 20 tags coffee, 6 barrels molesses, 5 barrels mackerel, 1 barrel herring. The captain makes the following statement: ginia. He reports:

barrel herring. The captain makes the following statement:

"In cheerful obedience to the law prevalling at the port of Cincinnai, this boat did not receive her freight for Virginia, but departed light. At the way ports of Augusta, Kipley, California, Maysville, Callettaburgh, and Ironton, I filled orders for small lots of provisions for consumption by the manufacturers and people of Kanawta, and took similar freight shipped by others, thinking that such shipments were not prehibited by the circular letter of the officers of the Government for the port of Cincinnati, their instructions expressly confining the disability of the boat to take a load from the port of Cincinnati. Finding, however, when I arrived at Gallipolis, that instructions were given to the officers of the law to prevent provisions and supplies from going up the Kanawha, I cheerfully obeyed the order to unload my cargo, and left my portion of the same to be sold on my account at that | Loc, and took a receipt for the same, and the freight of others. I have had the most carnest disposition to obey the law that prevails at the ports where I trade, and I will rot knowingly violate it."

A. W. Campbell of Wheeling, Vs., who has been ap-

A. W. Campbell of Wheeling, Vs., who has been appointed by Gov. Dennison of Obio as an agent to wait upon the shippers of flour, grain, produce, and other articles of a contraband kind, in Wheeling, and inform them of the desire of the authorities that they should not ship such articles over the Baltimore and Ohio Road, reports that he has received the following instructions from Gov. Dennison:

"He has informed me that the orders are that me "He has informed me that the brokes are that article of a contrabanck kind, such as usually comes under the head of provisions, will be allowed to go over the Baltimore Koad; and that if shippers here are known to violate that order, their supplies from Order will be cut off as, indeed, it is apprehended, all supplies for this side of the river."

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 21st inst. annou

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 21st inst. announces other important seizures. It says:

"Within the last two days fourteen lots of goods for the seceded States, amounting in value to several toon, and dollas, have been seized by the United States Marshal, and libels for their confiscation have been instituted in the District Court. The advertisements in some of these cases appear in our colourns this morning. The goods etized were shipped for Mempelle, Nashville, and other points in Tennessee, and for different pincy in Missle ippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. They consisted of provisions, chemical preparations, and various articles of merchandise. Among sther things, some large packages of military books for 'His Excelency, the Governor of Arkansas, were uncersonally stopped. 'His Excelency' will have, henceforth, to rely on the indigenous bowie-kuife tactive, as he cannot be accommodated any longer with military instruction from Northern books. If we have to whip the Arkansas troops, there is no particular necessity for teaching them anything further in the art of fighting beforehand."

#### OUR NATIONAL TROUBLES. ENGLAND DISPOSED TO INTERFERE.

From The Irish American.

By the arrival of the Parana, which left Galway on the 7th inst. and reached St. John's, N. F., on the 1 lth, we have received The Dublin Morning News of the earlier date, in which we find an abstract of a speech delivered by Lord John Russell, the English Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons, on the 6th lises, in reply to a question as to what course his Government mount to purede towards the acceded States of the Union. In that Lord John is reported to of their fabor.

On Saturday evening, when the firing ceased, there was not a gun on the Sewell's Point battery, but by men figlting for their rights hercolean feats can be performed. Three short 32-pounders were carried down from the city, and got in tolerable condition for temporary use. Beside these, two 6-nch field rife pieces, the guns of the Union, the whole somewhed from view of the enemy. Yesterday (Sanday) evening, about 4 or 5 or doca, a small schooner from below passed up, and, when near the Montiscillo, the fired a gun, which passed over the battery. It is not known positively whether she fired at the schooner was acting in the capacity of a look-out for the steamer, and had sent a boas along side of her before the first a gun. The bean that the schooner was acting in the capacity of a look-out for the steamer, and had sent a boas along side of her before the first a possible, and the change her at the fort as possible, and the change her at freed. However, that these hones given at the first as made spike and the content of a synthal section of the Cannon, it is said, did the most execution, a shell from one of which is reported to have burst on statking the steamer and the battery.

The two ritle cannon, it is said, did the most execution, a shell from one of which is reported to have burst on statking the steamer as rigging, though it is not known west et it proved made. The steamer should not be steamer and the battery.

The two ritle cannon, it is said, did the most execution, a shell from one of which is reported to have burst on statking the steamers rigging, though it is not known west et it proved made time, by both the steamer as rigging, though it is not statking the steamer as rigging, though it is not statking the steamers were into a floor block, as a state of the Union. In that Lord John is reported to have be active to the cluster of states in the Southern bounds of the Cannon, it is sufficient to the cannon, it is sufficient to the steamer of the steamer of the steamer of the steame

undoe advantage (commercially) to those who are ready to charged the provisions of international law on the subject over those who would observe them fait study. It need not be said that this view of the case will not apply to the United States; in addition to which the ports to be blockaded are our own, so that if to-morrow we chole to fill up every one of them, and render them impussible for ever move, no one has any business to call us to account therefor.

In the second instance, the Administration has distinctly informed the representatives of the foreign Powers in Washington that if any of their Governments receive or too guize a Commissioner from the secoded States, they will at once sue end diplomatic relations with such Power. To our thinking, the recognition of Jeff Davie's "letters of marque" is a stronger reason for dismissing a resident Minister than that supposed by Mr. Seward; and the Administration should not only let Lord Lyons understand this, but also that every British ship attempting to violate the blockade of our Southern ports will be aummarily deals with whenever and whenever she may be found. Englished the supplicating our difficulties, so that she may cripple, and, if possible, humiliate her great commercial rival. But though she may snarl and growl, we will stake our existence she will not dare to bite. The first hostile gun from her against the United States would awake whose nearer to herself that would bring her rotten. possible, humiliate her great commercial rival. But though she may shard and growl, we will stake our existence she will not dare to bite. The first hostile gan from her against the United States would awake whose nearer to herealf that would bring her rotten objectively system tumbling down in utter rotte. It has been remarked with ammement what enthusiasm the Irish-born unhabitants of this Republic have shown in volanteering for the defense of its institutions in the present crists. And yet it hever equaled a small percentage of that which would welcome the day on which, under the protection of the free flag of America, they would once more controut their hated oppressor in armed array, and smite her to the dust, as they have already done under the banner of nearly every nation beneath the sun. To see that day dawn, tracefourths of the Irish born men upon this Continent would give their best years of life; nor would our people at home stand tamely quiescent while the battlerry of their race was pealing in their ears, and their kindred were rusting to the death-grapple with their ancient foe. We take no account of the danger of domestic revolution to which, in such circumstances, England would be hourly limble; neither do we added as an argument in our Lavor the procurious footing on which she stands in Europe at present, with the lonians disaffected, Spain burning to recover Gibralest, Kussia smarting under inflicted wrongs, and France gradually but surely overstandowing her with her power. All these are, is themselves, weighty considerations to restrain England from embarking in a war with any nation able to cope with her, even for a short period. But, after all, her mois vulnerable spot, the point from which any blow may resuch her vitals, is Ireland. That side is more open to the United States than to any other power save France; and while it is so, England will not date to risk the chances of a war.

Let the Administration, then, be explicit with the British representative in forbidding all undue interference is our domestic relations. They may be sure that they will be fully sustained by the people, so long as they uphold the national dignity. It is not too much to say that there are at least 20,000 Irishment to say that there are at least 20,000 Irishment to say that there are at least 20,000 Irishment. An ericans now in arms to defend the integrity of the Republic. Let Britain breathe but a menace against this land, and ten times that number will spring up to hurl defi ance in her teeth, and carry the war, if neces-

### sary, to her very doors. REMARKABLE PROCEEDING.

TPE STARS AND STRIPES LOWERED FROM A LOFTY EMINENCE-A SECESSIONIST OR A LU-NATIC-ARREST OF THE OFFENDER.

On Thursday morning, about 9 o'clock, a man was discovered in the act of mounting to the tapering summit of the flag-staff erected on the top of